



Wright Stain

A commonly used stain in clinical pathology, Wright's stain is essential for differentiating between Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms. The cell wall composition of these two major groups of bacteria varies. Wright's stain combines eosin and safranin, two dyes that have distinct reactions with these cell walls. Both types can be stained by either dye, although distinction is possible due to the staining pattern that results. Gram-negative bacteria usually appear red or pink, whereas Gram-positive bacteria are usually blue or purple in color. To determine the correct path of antibiotic treatment, this information is essential. It's crucial to remember that not all infectious disorders can be accurately diagnosed with Wright's stain. It does not connect with the DNA of some viruses or fungus, and its main function is to distinguish between these two kinds of bacteria.

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| Cat. Number | ASC-1037 |
| CAS Number | 68988-92-1 |
| MDL Number | MFCD00082143 |
| Storage Temperature | +20°C |
| Form and Color | Powder, Dark Green |
| Solubility (0.1% in methanol) | Clear, Blue to Dark Blue Solution (with green hue). |
| Wavelength(s) of Maximum Absorption | λ_{max1} : 520.0 - 528.0 nm, λ_{max2} : 640.0 - 648.0 nm |
| Absorptivity (1%/1cm) | at λ_{max1} : ≥ 650 , at λ_{max2} : ≥ 1200 |
| Loss on Drying | $\leq 10.0\%$ (1h, 105°C) |
| Suitability for use in blood staining | To conform |